



LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE

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VIEWS OF A FRENCH EDITOR

He Talked With Otis, Schurmann,
Dewey and Torres.

WHAT OTIS HOPES FOR

Expects to Conquer Filipinos, but
Thinks it Will Take a Long Time—
President of American Commission
Would Favor Same Regime as
Exists Between Canada and Eng-
land—Dewey's Opinion.

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New York, June 17.—M. Henri Turot, special correspondent of L'Eclair and of Le Monde Illustré, and chief editor of La Petite République and La Lanterne, recently returned from the Philippine islands, by way of Vancouver, B. C., and sailed for France to-day in order to report his result of his mission to his papers. Before sailing he was asked to furnish the Associated Press with the impressions he had formed in the Philippine islands, and he did so, in the following terms:

WHAT GENERAL OTIS SAYS.

"My first visit was to General Otis. I was cordially received by the General, and I asked him if he was satisfied with his campaign, and if he hoped to promptly terminate it.

"Yes," he answered. "I am satisfied with the results achieved, and from this time on I hope to accomplish in the quickest manner possible the patriotic task confided to me by my Government. Unhappily, I cannot deny that it will take a long time. This is the season of rains, and the sun becomes every day more dangerous and more fatal than the rifles of the Filipinos. Besides, it is my intention to push my troops a little further forward and afterward to make them wait for a more favorable period. During this time of enforced repose our fleet will be able to continue the operations along the coast."

"I thanked General Otis for his gracious reception and hastened to ask President Schurmann for more ample information.

THE COMMISSION POWERLESS.
"Mr. Schurmann, I am happy to have the occasion of saying, is a very remarkable man, of high intelligence and of profound erudition. Nobody could be more worthy of the mission which has been entrusted to him. Unhappily, I believe he is powerless to obtain satisfactory results."

THE PROTECTORATE SYSTEM.

"Why," I said to him, "has not America established in the Philippines the protectorate system, like that which France has installed in Tunis and Annam?"

"It is impossible," replied Mr. Schurmann, "and I will tell you the reason why. At Tunis there is a Bey, and in Annam an Emperor, and your protectorate is exercised over a stable government. Here there is nothing of the kind. We are in the presence of regular anarchy and you cannot establish a protectorate over a government which does not exist."

A CONCESSION.

"But," I asked, "in default of a protectorate, will you accord to the Philippines the same regime as exists between Canada and Great Britain, that is to say, a sort of autonomy with the recognition of American sovereignty?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Schurmann, after a moment's reflection, "I do not see so far as I am concerned, any objection to the establishment of such a system."

"Then Mr. Schurmann put some questions to me. He notably asked me why public opinion in France appeared to be somewhat hostile toward the United States."

JINGOISM AND MILITARISM.

"This hostility," I exclaimed, "is in no way general. It is evident that the reactionaries and the clericals of France would feel more sympathetic toward Spain, monarchial and Catholic. But, we Republicans, have not ceased to hope for your triumph. Only, at the present time, we fear to see American Democracy dragged into the wanderings of jingoism and of extreme militarism, and we see there a new danger for universal peace."

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

"Mr. Schurmann then said with a great deal of firmness:

"You are wrong to be alarmed. The United States are too much attached to liberty to become a military nation in the special sense which you attach to the term in France. The people would never tolerate it. Of this you can be assured."

WITH ADMIRAL DEWEY.

"Admiral Dewey received me on board the Olympia and I lost no time in complimenting him on the victory which he had won."

"Very modestly," he Admiral replied that the greater part of the credit was due to his sailors, who had behaved so gallantly, and to his officers, who had seconded him so well."

"And now, Admiral," I said, "what do you think of the situation?"

"In the first place," he answered, "I have great hope in the success of the conference which Mr. Schurmann has nearly every day with the Filipino delegates. And, in any case, Aguinaldo will be obliged to submit sooner or later. He has around him too many generals and too few soldiers to resist us."

INSURGENTS FIGHT WELL.

"But," I replied, "should it not be recognized that the insurgents fight admirably?"

"Certainly yes," answered the Admiral, "and I render them full justice on that point. They fight well, but they are children, incapable of military tactics."

"Aguinaldo, during the war with Spain, was not our ally, as has been claimed. We never made a treaty of alliance with him, and we never promised him anything."

"As I was not willing to take too much of the Admiral's time, I retired. A DIFFICULT POSITION.

"One evening I visited Florentino Torres, president of the Philippine Committee, of Manila. Torres was a magistrate, under Spanish rule, and is a very intelligent man. He said: 'The position of the Philippine Committee is a very difficult one. We are doing what we can to bring about pacification. But, when we shall have found a solution of the question with Mr. Schurmann, it will be necessary to cause Aguinaldo to accept it, and there will be a great difficulty.'

AGUINALDO HAS ILLUSIONS.

"Why do you fear the opposition of Aguinaldo?" I asked him. "Is he an ambitious man?"

"No," but he has illusions. He hopes for the intervention of the great European powers, as in Crete, and he even counts on the co-operation of Japan."

"And, you, Sir, for what do you hope?"

"Oh, as for myself, I hope the war will soon be finished, for it is ruining us. We, landed proprietors, would accept a government similar to that of Canada. We in no way wish for the departure of the Americans, for in that case our fortunes would be swept away."

"Why so," I asked with astonishment.

"Because, I assure you, it is not only a question of making and his troops, of a nationalist movement, but also of a socialist and revolutionary movement created by the insurrection. The lower class of people and many of the chiefs are military socialists."

TORRES' STATEMENT CONFIRMED.

"I afterward had interviews successively with several influential Filipinos, notably Gregorio Arango, the first minister of justice of the government of Aguinaldo. They all confirmed the statement of Torres. Arango, himself irritated at the policy of the United States toward the Filipinos, said:

"My personal impressions are:

WRONG RATINGS ISSUED.

"I was struck with the fine presence of your soldiers. They are big men, strong, supple and agile, who bear testimony to the beauty of the American race. But, unhappily, I know that, precisely on account of their physical strength, they experienced great difficulty in enduring the climate of the Philippine islands. Besides this, the American troops have, in my opinion, ratings which are too high."

"Your soldiers fight with great bravery, but it is impossible not to remark the lack of discipline among the volunteers. The latter conduct themselves well under fire, but they pay little attention to obedience to their chiefs. In spite of the energetic orders of these chiefs, there has been regrettable pillaging."

LACK OF DISCIPLINE.

"Also at times, the volunteers have committed acts of really grave lack of discipline. During one of the expeditions of General Lawton against Santa Cruz some of the volunteers threw their rifles into the river and refused to go forward."

"It seems to be incontestable that for this conquest of the interior 100,000 men will not be too many. We know in France what the system of 'little parties' has cost. It is an example which the United States would do well not to follow."

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

EX-PRESIDENT CASIMIR-PERIER WILL BE HEARD.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Paris, June 17.—In connection with the multiplicity of stories in the newspapers attributing to former President Casimir-Perier a variety of misdeeds referring to the Dreyfus affair, a curious and unofficial note was issued this afternoon. It says:

"Extraordinary as it may seem, M. Casimir-Perier, when President, was cognizant only of what he affirmed on oath before the Court of Cassation. As regards all the rumors current concerning his acts, steps and declarations, he will give a full explanation before the court-martial at Rennes."

IN THE TRANSVAAL.

PRESIDENT KRUGER ENDORSED—ARRIVAL OF BRITISH FLEET.

Johannesburg, June 17.—A meeting of 4,000 Burgers at Parde Kraal to-day endorsed President Kruger's attitude regarding the franchises and deprecated war. There were no disturbances. The bill a test of strength between them and the government, and almost a personal contest between them and the Emperor, who, with the entire Prussian Cabinet, is pledged for the canal. His Majesty left no doubt this week that he strongly wishes the great canal to be built. He summoned the crown council for the purpose of agreeing with the Cabinet on a line of action in the Diet, and personally drew up a declaration, which was read in the Diet on Thursday, promising compensation to individuals and to provinces, especially Silesia, financially injured by the canal. The passage of the bill through the lower house of the Diet will therefore be a signal defeat for the Agrarians, who are always the most hostile to American interests in Germany."

BRITISH WARSHIPS ARRIVE.

London, June 17.—According to a dispatch to a news agency here from Pretoria, a squadron of seven British warships has arrived at Inyack Island (or St. Mary Island), at the entrance of Delagoa bay. There is no confirmation of the report, and in semi-official circles it is looked upon as being untrue.

Work of Cuban Bandits.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Santiago de Cuba, June 17.—A strong party of bandits raided Guamo, a small town northwest of Manzanillo, on Thursday last. A detachment of gendarmes arrived on the scene and attacked the outlaws, but were repulsed. Seven of the guards were killed and several wounded. The bandits then withdrew in the direction of Tunas, with a platoon of cavalry in pursuit.

Georgia Wants Wilson.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Athens, Ga., June 17.—The trustees of the University of Georgia to-day postponed the election of a chancellor to succeed Hon. William E. Dugger, resigned, to July 13th, when the board will meet at the State Capitol, in Atlanta. There were about twelve candidates for the place, and among those mentioned to-day was Hon. William L. Wilson, president of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va.

GERMANY'S CANAL PROJECT

Will Cheapen and Facilitate
Freights of American Exports.

THE EMPEROR FAVORS IT

Proposition to Unite Three of Prussia's Largest Rivers by Network of Canals—Emperor William Will Force Passage of Bill Appropriating Funds—English Intrigues—More Spanish Territory Desired.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)

Berlin, June 17.—The canal bill engrossed attention this week and the papers had much to say pro and con, according to party standpoint. The ultimate fate of the bill concerns America, as the construction of a network of canals joining the three largest rivers in Prussia, the Elbe, Rhine and Weser, and the far Eastern provinces, those bordering on the German ocean, will cheapen and facilitate the freights of American exports, notably cereals.

MORE ISLANDS DESIRED.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns on reliable authority that negotiations are really pending between Spain and Germany for the cession of

secret known to few of his intimates, but they will be carried out in the event of the contingency arising, as he is determined to demonstrate that the Agrarians are not strong enough to defeat important legislation required for the country's good.

PEACE CONFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS.

The recent developments at the Peace Conference are generally commented upon here, and the statements of the foreign papers, particularly the English, that the German representatives at The Hague are opposed to arbitration, have been noted with deep displeasure. Almost the entire press of Germany gives indignant voice to what the papers term "English intrigues in order to prejudice the world against Germany's pacific intentions."

THE ANTI-STRIKE BILL.

It now seems certain that the anti-strike bill will not find a majority in the Reichstag. According to the Government program the bill will come up next week, but strong pressure is being exerted upon the Government to postpone it until the autumn, as during the past fortnight the opposition to it has been gaining ground. Beside the Radicals the Socialists, the National Liberals and the larger part of the Centre oppose the measure. It seems if the Government insists on the first reading before adjournment, that the bill will be defeated without the honor of a reference to a committee. The Government would thus meet a severe defeat.

MORE ISLANDS DESIRED.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns on reliable authority that negotiations are really pending between Spain and Germany for the cession of

THE STANDARD OIL TRUST

Has Driven Independent Refineries
Into Bankruptcy.

SOME VERY PLAIN TALK

An Independent Pennsylvania Oil Producer Informs the Industrial Commission How the Trust is Aided by Railroads—Highwaymen and Brigands—Inter-State Commerce Commission Ignored.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., June 17.—The Industrial Commission to-day heard a statement from L. M. Lockwood, an oil producer of Zelienople, Pa., in opposition to the Standard Oil trust. Mr. Lockwood declared that this company had driven the independent refineries into bankruptcy and servitude, and he denounced the course pursued in severe terms. He held the railroads especially responsible for this condition of affairs. Going back to 1872, he referred to

bates. The railroad companies had, he said, completely ignored the orders of the Interstate Commission to cease their discrimination in favor of the Standard company, resorting then to the system of false billing.

THE REMEDY.

Speaking of the remedy for the evil, Mr. Lockwood said it was in public ownership of the railroads, and it was not to be found in the courts—the courts were too slow and expensive.

THE RAILROAD A TRUST.

He considered all the railroads of the country as practically one gigantic trust, and asserted that they were in control of our politics, contributing millions to elect legislators, Senators and judges and to punish those not willing to do their bidding.

THE COURTS CORRUPTED.

The afternoon session was characterized by the development of differences among the members of the commission as to the character of testimony that should be admitted. Mr. Lockwood made the statement that Judge Albert Haight, of the New York Court of Appeals had been elevated to his present position by the corporations through the use of a corruption fund because of his action in what is known as the Matthews case, a proceeding of the railroad combination against the independent refiners. He afterward said that while he had not actually seen the fund, he had seen the records of the fund, therefore, the statement was an inference only.

A PROTEST.

At this point Mr. Farquhar, of the commission, protested against the character of the testimony, saying that Judge Haight was his next-door neighbor and one of the purest men he had ever known. He had never before heard of an imputation upon his character.

Mr. Lockwood said that he also knew Judge Haight, and that he had been surprised at the apparent developments. The issue had been raised in the campaign, and he had understood that he ran behind his ticket.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

After a few general remarks by other members as to the advisability of striking out the entire statement, Congressman Bell made a vigorous protest against the demand to eliminate any of the testimony. It was not, he said, the province of the commission to tell a witness what he must say. He said he had noticed that some members of the commission were very sensitive when something was said which did not entirely fall in with their predilections.

Former Congressman Phillips presiding, held that the testimony was competent.

STARTLING FIGURES.

In his statement before the commission yesterday President C. E. Dowe, president of the Travelers' Association, submitted figures to show that the organization of the trusts had resulted in throwing 35,000 salesmen out of employment and in reducing the salaries of 25,000 more. He estimated that the annual loss to the salesmen on account of loss of employment and reductions aggregate \$60,000,000; to the hotels, \$28,000,000, and to the railroads \$27,000,000, because of the loss of patronage.

R. P. & C. ROAD.

DIRECTORS ACCEPT FRANCHISE GRANTED BY RICHMOND COUNCIL.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., June 17.—The directors of the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina road held a meeting here this evening and formally accepted the franchise granted the company by the Richmond City Council. There were present President DeWitt Smith, General J. S. Negley, Hon. W. R. McKeeney, Engineer S. S. Smith and others. Work is being rapidly pushed south of Petersburg, and just as soon as the right of way is acquired through Chesterfield county a big force of hands will be put to work to build the road from Petersburg to Richmond.

This road connects with the Seaboard Air Line at Ridgeway, N. C.

FINE HOTEL BURNED.

THE BENBOW HOUSE, IN GREENSBORO, IN RUINS.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 17.—A special to the News and Observer from Greensboro, says:

The Benbow House was burned to-day. The fire started on the fourth floor and the first company could not reach it, owing to a broken engine and lack of water pressure in the city tank.

A telegram was sent to Winston-Salem for assistance, and they nobly responded, sending two companies, who came the 29 miles in the record-breaking time of 29 minutes. The fire did not spread and was subdued by 6 o'clock. The loss to B. G. Fisher, proprietor of the hotel, is approximately \$100,000, with no insurance.

The French Cabinet Crisis.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Paris, June 17.—President Loubet requested Senator Waldeck-Rousseau to call at the Elysee Palace at 7 o'clock this evening. The Senator went to the palace and asked to be allowed until tomorrow to consider the situation.

During the afternoon the President conferred with former Premiers Brisson, Ribot, Rouvier and Melin.

Ex-Secretary Sherman's Condition.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Mansfield, O., June 17.—Ex-Secretary John Sherman is suffering from a recurrence of the lung trouble with which he was afflicted while on a trip to the West Indies. On June 8th he contracted a cold which developed into a mild but annoying affection of the lungs. His condition is not, however, regarded as serious.

The Old Dominion Sails.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., June 17.—The steamer Old Dominion was pulled off the mud flats this morning and proceeded, under her own steam, to Newport News for repairs.

THE FINANCES OF SPAIN

The Equilibrium of the Budget
Established.

WHAT THE WAR HAS COST

Foreign Bondholders Will Be Asked to Reduce Rate of Interest—Loan Order Proposed to Meet Floating Debt—Will Have to Pay Colonial Debts—Carlists Ship Rifles Into This Country.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Madrid, June 17.—It is semi-officially announced that the Spanish Minister of Finance, Senor Villaverde, has established the equilibrium of the budget. It is understood that a tax of 50 per cent. will be imposed on internal rents, and that as regards the external debt the July coupons will be paid in full, but the Government will ask the Cortes for authority to negotiate with the foreign bondholders, with the view of obtaining a reduction in the rate of interest.

THE BUDGET SUBMITTED.

The budget was submitted to the Chambers to-day by the Finance Minister, Senor Villaverde. It showed that the expenditures for the colonies from the commencement of the insurrection in Cuba to the end of March, 1899, were 1,969,355,000 pesetas, of which 1,756,259,000 pesetas were for Cuba, 7,097,000 for Porto Rico, and 155,988,000 pesetas for the Philippines. Of these sums 1,445,219,000 are represented by bonds and other securities outstanding.

The budget estimates the expenses for the fiscal year at 937,178,124 pesetas, and the revenue at 937,939,415 pesetas.

LOAN ORDER PROPOSED.

Senor Villaverde proposes a five per cent. loan order to meet the floating debt, which, deducting the 112,000,000 pesetas received from the United States, exceeds 200,000,000 pesetas.

In introducing the budget Senor Villaverde spoke of the colonial debts, saying it was to be expected that the United States would assume these obligations, but the Americans having refused to meet them, Spain would be obliged to pay them.

A tobacco revenue was proposed as a guarantee for a new loan of 200,000,000 pesetas.

The Minister asked for authority to open negotiations with the foreign holders of Spanish bonds to obtain their consent to the imposition of a tax upon the income from Spain's exterior debt, which is impossible without such consent, owing to the government's formal written promise.

RIFLES FOR CARLISTS SEIZED.

Official confirmation has been received here of the seizure of the yacht Fire Fly at Alicacion, a popular summer bathing place, thirty-five miles by rail southwest of Bordeaux, France, with 4,000 rifles, said to have been intended for the Carlists. It is claimed the Fire Fly belongs to Lord Ashburton, who is looked upon as being the representative of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender in England.

LARGE NUMBER IN SPAIN.

A well known Carlisle, who has been interviewed on the subject, said:

"Even if 4,000 rifles have been seized, 8,000 have already entered the country. The rifles are of the Chassepot pattern. The Fire Fly arrived at Arcachon from Dartmouth, England."

MINING PROPERTY.

ROCKEFELLER MAKES BIG PURCHASES IN MONTANA.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Chicago, Ill., June 17.—A special to the Times-Herald from Salt Lake says: Marcus Daly, of Montana, and his associates in Anaconda Mining Company, have sold all their holdings in that company's interests to an Eastern syndicate, headed by John D. Rockefeller, for \$25,000,000. Though the transfer occurred more than a month ago, it has never been made public.

The sale leaves Mr. Daly with nothing in Montana except his Bitter Root stock farm. He is also pledged not to engage in copper mining in Montana.

Of the \$25,000,000 for which the Daly and allied interests were sold, Mr. Daly received \$6,000,000. J. B. Haggin gets \$9,000,000 and Lloyd Lewis, of San Francisco, \$8,000,000.

Mr. Daly has agreed to remain as manager of the entire property for one year. His salary is reported to be \$25,000. At the end of that time he will go on a tour around the world.

OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 6

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

BY DEPARTMENTS

Telegraph News—Pages 1 and 6.
Local News—Pages 2, 3, 5 and 6.
Editorial—Page 4.
Home Study Circle—Page 4.
Society—Pages 14, 15 and 16.
Virginia News—Page 8.
North Carolina News—Page 9.
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Portsmouth News—Pages 10 and 11.
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DAVID B. HENDERSON, WHO WILL BE SPEAKER.

The next speaker of the house was born in Scotland and can never be president. He is 59 years old and has but one leg. The other was lost at Corinth. He is an orator of great merit and is also famed as a singer. He has a wife and three children—two daughters and a son. Agnes, the elder daughter, is married to a lawyer in Dubuque. The other daughter, Belle, lives with her parents and is much liked in Washington society. The son, David B. Henderson, Jr., is a student of civil engineering in the Iowa State University. The daughter Belle has musical ability and is going to Paris and Berlin this summer to cultivate it.

INTERNAL CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the well-informed Kreuz Zeitung claims an internal crisis in Russia is fast approaching, pointing out that the Russian labor troubles at Riga, the disturbances of the students and the famine in various provinces are symptoms of the coming of greater trouble.

The paper adds that it has inside information enabling it to say that perfect demoralization prevails in the upper Government circles of Russia, owing to the opposing influences of the Czar on one side and his mother on the other.

CLERGYMEN WHO ARE LAYMEN.

The highest court of Cassel has decided that a clergyman of a denomination not officially recognized by the Government is considered a layman, and for such persons to offer public prayer is a crime. A clergyman named Wicke has been sent to jail for this offense.

The De Bara's convicted.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Chicago, Ill., June 17.—Baron and Baroness de Bara, who were convicted several days ago on a charge of using the mails with conducting a fraudulent business, were sentenced to-day. Baron de Bara was given three years in the penitentiary and his wife was sentenced to one year in jail.

THE EMPEROR'S PLAN.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press learns on high government authority that the acceptance of the bill by the lower house of the Diet does not mean its adoption by the upper house, where the government expects determined opposition, as the Agrarian interests are usually predominant in that body.

If, as is most likely, the majority of the upper house opposes the bill, the Emperor is determined to resort to the expedient of forcing its final passage, which has not been tried in Prussian politics for a generation. This will be a so-called *Reichstag*.

The Emperor, as King of Prussia, will create a sufficient number of new peers to secure the desired majority. The Emperor's intentions remain a